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Department of
Agriculture

Forest
Service

Public Affairs
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Summer 1987

History Line

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EXPERIMENT STATION

Washington Office History Projects

Current Projects

A History of the Intermountain Region of the Forest Service, by Thomas Alexander.
Publication planned in 1987.

A History of the Southwestern Region of the Forest Service, by Intaligo, Inc., headed by Professor Henry Dethloff of Texas A&M University history department.
Publication planned in 1987.

A History of the Eastern Region of the Forest Service, by American Resources Group.
Publication planned in 1988.

A History of the Rocky Mountain Region of the Forest Service, by Mesa Corp.
Publication planned in 1988 or 1989.

Heritage Awareness

Gone are the days when the Forest Service consisted primarily of a few thousand white males trained in forestry. Today we have a much larger and more diverse workforce. This change was necessary but it has resulted in some decrease in employees' identification with the agency and its traditions.

Realizing that an awareness of our history is necessary to maintain a sense of esprit de corps, Chief and Staff asked Dick Flannelly of the Personnel Management Staff to develop a Heritage Awareness Course. They emphasized that they wanted a course that would encourage people to think about Forest Service traditions and values and their relation to our daily work but not get them to change their values.

The course was field-tested in the fall of 1986 and then in January of 1987 had its debut in the Washington Office. It begins with a video tape of Chief Emeritus Max Peterson, who discusses what he considers to be our four basic core values: integrity, professionalism, public service, and conservation leadership. Then a video tape by historian Patricia Woods summarizes the history of the conservation movement in the late nineteenth century. Next comes a tape by Dick Costley, retired director of Recreation, who discusses Gifford Pinchot's profound and continuing impact on the Forest Service. Pete Steen, director of the Forest History Society and author of the U.S. Forest Service: A History, next speaks on Forest Service history from 1905 to 1960. Finally, former Associate Chief Doug Leisz leads a discussion on societal changes in the 1960's and 1970's and how they affected the agency.

Attendees are divided into small groups and after each tape are asked to discuss it and report back on their comments and conclusions. By the end of the daylong course, new employees are given the chance to reexamine their values, as well as learn some things they may have missed over the years.

Washington Office History Projects

National Forest System

A nationwide summary of cultural resource management for fiscal year 1985 shows 6,580 surveys conducted at a cost of $5.5 million. Sites were discovered by a third of these surveys, adding 7,716 sites to the total Forest Service inventory. Surveys for timber projects were nearly half of the total and represent 80 percent of the surveyed area. Just over 1.5 million acres were completely surveyed to clear 2.8 million acres of projects. Of 6,110 projects, all but 288 were classified as having "no effect" on cultural resources. Counting surveys, evaluations, and data recovery work, there were about 7,000 CRM projects.

Total acreage surveyed by the Forest Service is now approaching 18 million acres, with over 100,000 sites recorded. The National Register of Historic Places now lists 283 Forest Service sites, 30 districts, and 17 National Historic Landmarks.

History Activities in the Field

Northern Region

The Region 1 lookout cookbook has been reprinted by the Stevens County Historical Society. Copies may be obtained for $5 from the society at P.O. Box 25, Colville, WA 99114.

"The History of Smokejumping," 1986 edition, has been published by the Pacific Northwest Parks and Forests Association. Copies may be obtained for $1.50 from the association at 2001 Sixth Ave., Room 1840, Seattle, WA 98121.

"Early Days in the Forest Service," a four-volume set by Region 1 retirees, will be edited for reprinting in one volume. It will be financed and published by a Forest Service retiree in Iowa within 12 to 18 months.

The story of the coming of the Forest Service to the Clarks Fork area in 1906 is told in "Behind the Mountain," volume 1, subtitled "People of the Shining Mountain," by Mona Vanek of Noxon, MT.

The Burlington Northern Foundation has donated $25,000 to the Historical Museum at Fort Missoula to develop a new forestry exhibit. The exhibit will demonstrate the development of forestry practices and timber production in western Montana. The donation will allow completion of a display of railroad track, restoration of a Forest Service lookout and guard cabin, the design and installation of interpretive markers and exhibits, and publication of brochures.

Rocky Mountain Region

During 1986 the Webber Spring Guard Station was set up on the Grand Encampment museum grounds in Encampment, WY. It was stained and worked on by volunteers from the Hayden Ranger District, Medicine Bow National Forest. The Station was furnished with over two dozen items sent to the museum from nine district offices, a supervisor's office, and the Regional Office. Items included signs, handbooks, a mess kit, a branding iron with USFS letters, a diary, hardhats, a door knocker, a saddle bag, metal and wood scaling calipers, a 2-man 6-foot crosscut saw, and a pack saddle.

A project proposed for 1987 is to move an old lookout tower from the Snowy Range of the Medicine Bow to the museum grounds and restore it.

The museum is a nonprofit organization, designated as a repository for Forest Service artifacts and memorabilia. The Hayden Ranger District works with the museum board in accepting donations. They are interested in hearing from employees and retirees who have items to donate or time to volunteer to work on the repository.

District Ranger Larry Thoney has been the Forest Service curator for the museum. He is transferring to the Bighorn National Forest.

Doris Gibson, a volunteer for the Rifle Ranger District, White River National Forest, has written a summary of the career of James G. Cayton, an early Forest Service ranger, who was appointed September 7, 1903 when the forest reserves were still in the Department of the Interior, and retired in 1939. His diaries tell of the rugged life of an early ranger. Cayton received a monthly salary of $60 from which he had to provide his own saddle horses and equipment. He spent much time dealing with cattle and sheep ranchers and was responsible for an area of 100 trail miles. He rode many miles daily, in every kind of weather, and camped by creeks or the Colorado River. His normal work schedule was 9 to 12 hours per day, 6 and even 7 days per week. Among his duties were clearing trail, counting and examining cattle, issuing application forms and permits for grazing on forest lands, surveying land, checking on homestead improvements, making timber estimates, reducing livestock numbers

for overgrazing, proposing drift fences, fighting fires, repairing phone lines, posting fires and boundary notices, writing innumerable letters and reports, and planting seeds and seedlings. He built his own barn and house. Cayton received a special award from the Chief of the Forest Service after retirement, and a campground was dedicated in his honor after his death.

Southwestern Region

A 45-foot steel lookout tower is still in full-season use at Woody Mountain on the Coconino National Forest in northern Arizona. Last fall a ceremony held by the Flagstaff Ranger District commemorated the 50th anniversary of the tower's construction in 1936. The site has been a lookout since 1910. From 1910 to 1921 personnel climbed a tree to look for smoke. A wooden tower was built in 1922. For the ceremony, a dozen former lookout personnel were located, the oldest of whom, Stanton Wallace, was on the mountain in 1933, and were invited to attend. A bronze plaque was placed at the foot of the tower. It reads, "Dedicated to the men and women who have served since 1910 as Woody Mountain Lookout, and to Charles N. Lochman, who in 1936 supervised the construction of this tower. September 1986."

The Coronado National Forest recently stabilized important pictographs. The work was done in the Dragoon Mountains at the Council Rocks site, a former Apache and Mogollon haunt. The site includes over 70 painted figures on a granitic boulder. A crack along the top had allowed water to seep onto the art and cause deterioration. Epoxy and fiberglass were used by Patricia Spoerl and Mary Farrell to seal the crack. The area is also interesting as the locale where the Apache chief Cochise surrendered to U.S. military forces in 1872. The Council Rock site is one of seven being nominated to the National Register as the Council Rocks Archeological District.

"Livestock and the Coronado National Forest, A Historical Perspective" by Larry S. Allen, Range Staff Officer, is a history of range management on the Coronado with reference to national conditions. It concludes that "progress toward range management goals in the Coronado Plan is well ahead of schedule . . . it is evident that management direction in the Coronado Plan will bring about a generally satisfactory condition in two or three decades."

"Zuni Mountain Railroads, Cibola National Forest, New Mexico" by Vernon J. Glover and Joseph P. Hereford, Jr., is the title of Cultural Resources Management Report No. 6, issued September 1986.

The report describes the history of several lumber companies that operated logging railroads in the Zuni Mountains west of Albuquerque starting in 1892 with the Mitchell brothers of Cadillac, MI, who purchased over 300,000 timbered acres from the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad (later the Atcheson, Topeka and Santa Fe). The American Lumber Company, successor to the Mitchells, built a sawmill in Albuquerque to process the logs from the mountains. Successors to this company continued operating the railroad and the mill until 1941.

Intermountain Region

The Challis National Forest road crew has restored a 1934 Chevrolet stake truck originally used for CCC transportation on various projects. The restored truck has appeared in parades at Jackson, WY, Ogden, UT; and Mackay, Salmon, and Challis, ID. It is available to national forests in and out of the Region for public appearances.

History Activities in the Field

Pacific Southwest Region

The Region has just issued a publication, "Fixed Point Fire Detection, the Lookouts," by Mark V. Thornton. The report is the first phase of an ongoing research project on the history of fire lookouts in California. The purpose is to establish a basis for a management plan for inventorying and evaluating lookout structures.

The study has four main sections. Part 1 recounts the historical evolution of fire lookouts. Part 2 describes the classification system for structure types. Part 3 presents a proposed historic significance evaluation methodology. Part 4 is a statistical abstract of information gathered over the past three years concerning standing structures. A glossary and master inventory has been included.

The study covers all lookouts in Federal, State, county, and private ownership. Over 600 detection sites were identified. There were 286 sites containing buildings or trees, and of these 188 were USDA Forest Service sites and 78 were California Department of Forestry sites. Six were National Park Service sites, three were Bureau of Land Management sites, and one was a Bureau of Indian Affairs site. Seven were county fire department sites.

Existing lookouts are classified by type, including ground cabs and lookouts on wooden and steel towers. The most active period of lookout building was between 1905 and 1945. It is hoped that outstanding examples of lookout types can be preserved and listed on the National Register of Historic Places. It was determined that 36 of Region 5's more than 250 lookouts are excellent candidates for nomination to the National Register.

Robert W. Cermak, retired Deputy Regional Forester, has completed a 218-page thesis for his master of arts degree in history at California State University at Chico. His subject is "Foundations of Fire Control on the National Forests of California," a history of fire control in the region through 1921.

The chapter titles are California Climate and Vegetation; American Settlement and Forest Fire, 1848-1898; The Forest Reserves, 1891-1905; Pinchot's Forest Service Takes Over, 1905-1910; and Experimenting With Policy and Procedure, 1911-1921. Among other things he reviews are the controversy over light burning and the Army Air Fire Patrol. Cermak has also written two chapters on the 1920's.

Southern Region

The history section for the Washington Office timber supply study has been completed. It is entitled, "The South's Fourth Forest: Alternatives For the Future."

Two history projects have been completed by volunteers. One is a history of the Yazoo-Little Tallahatchee Flood Prevention Project, written by retiree Hamlin Williston. The other is a history of longleaf pine and use of the species in the South, written by retiree Thomas Croker, Jr. Both manuscripts are in draft form, undergoing editing and review, with publication expected by the end of the fiscal year.

Alabama

The Talladega and the Conecuh National Forests celebrated their golden anniversary last July. Several newspapers devoted special sections to multiple use features, and employees were interviewed on both radio and television. The Talladega conducted a media-public official tour of the Forest. Open Houses were held at the district offices. Several hundred people attended a celebration at the Civic Center in Oxford. A slide program recapped the past and looked into the future. Information on multiple

use management and old forestry tool exhibits were on display. A cookout for employees and their families topped off the day.

David Chase, forest archeologist for the National Forests in Alabama since 1983, retired in November. He is now working on a book about Woodland period ceramics in Alabama. He was succeeded by Robert Pasquill, from the Francis Marion-Sumter National Forests in South Carolina.

Georgia

The Chattahoochee National Forest commemorated its 50th anniversary in 1986. A slide-tape program giving its history was shown to many civic and conservation groups and the general public throughout the year. Feature articles were furnished to local newspapers.

Tom Fearrington, Armuchee Ranger District, completed a history of the district that is being printed as part of a cultural resource series. Forest employees, their families, volunteers, and cooperating agencies contributed quilt squares representing forest resources to make two commemorative quilts. The quilting was done by Maxine Lee, an employee on the Brasstown Ranger District. The quilts are used in exhibits, parades, and fairs, and are on permanent display at the Brasstown Bald Visitor Information Center.

The 50th anniversary festivities began with an art exhibit in Gainesville featuring paintings by three Forest Service artists, Rudy Wendelin, Harry Rossoll, and Barry Nehr, all of whom were present to explain their work. Over 800 people attended the dedication of a new interpretative center at Brasstown Bald. Gainesville Junior College hosted a forest symposium at which Georgia and Forest Service officials spoke. Each ranger district and the supervisor's office held open house with historical exhibits and slide programs. Retirees had a special day with the Forest Supervisor, Pat Thomas. Historical and contemporary exhibits lined the halls and conference room. Demonstrations showed how computers are used in today's forest management. Retirees also visited the Chestatee Ranger District office for a tour and showing of the history slide program, "50 Years of Stewardship." They joined Chattahoochee employees for a barbecue dinner at Lake Winfield Scott, where recollections were recorded before video camera and cloggers performed to traditional mountain music.

Kentucky

A total of 16,800 acres were surveyed during the year on the Daniel Boone National Forest, about 150 new sites were documented, and one rockshelter was evaluated for National Register eligibility. The shelter appears to be an Early Woodland occupation site.

The final design for the rehabilitation of the Redbird Ranger District office was approved. The forest archeologist and the State Historic Preservation Office assisted in order to protect the historic portions of the building and to design a new addition that will not destroy the historic atmosphere of the sites. The Forest is also preparing a plan to excavate two sites on the Redbird District. These two sites will provide additional data on the Archaic and Woodland stages in the eastern mountains of Kentucky, an area which has had very little archeological investigations of any type.

Planning has started for the observance of the forest's 50th anniversary. It was established as the Cumberland National Forest on February 23, 1937. The name was changed in 1966.

History Activities in the Field

Florida

Six citations for disturbing archeological or historical sites were issued on the Ocala National Forest in 1986. Three of the cases went before the Federal magistrate in Jacksonville, who imposed a $50 fine and 40 hours of community service for each defendant. He also offered a lecture on preservation and required that the defendants perform 120 hours of service restoring the damage done to the site.

The site is Sunday Bluff South, a large freshwater shell midden (refuse heap) of the Late Archaic through St. Johns Periods (roughly 4500 B.C. to A.D. 1500). The midden is located near the Ocklawaha River, accessible to traffic. When recorded in 1981 it showed signs of previous vandalism and was signed as a protected resource of potential National Register quality. Since that time, Antiquities Act and Archeological Resource Protection Act signs have been stolen on three occasions and additional minor vandalism has been documented.

In 1983 a new volunteer group, the Ocali Scrub Anthropological Society, began site rehabilitation and replacing signs as needed under the supervision of the Ocala archeologist. By the fall of 1985 the site was restored to the extent possible, had new ground cover, and a third antiquities sign.

Previous site disturbances were fairly small and localized, but incidents in the spring of 1986 were much more severe. In May local residents notified the Forest Service that the site was being extensively dug. Site visits by the Ocala archeologist and law enforcement agents revealed recent surface disturbance of almost 400 square yards, thus undoing much of the restoration work.

Community service restoration consisted of screening all backdirt to recover whatever information possible, filling all potholes, and restoring natural contours of the site. Volunteers contributed over 150 hours to this project. Protection efforts at Sunday Bluff South forms the basis of a paper by Alan Dorian, Ocala archeologist, to be presented at the annual meeting of the Florida Anthropological Society in May 1987.

South Carolina

Robert Morgan, archeologist for the Francis Marion and Sumter National Forests, recently completed historical research on Battery Warren, a Civil War earthen fortification located on the Santee River in the Francis Marion. Robert E. Lee's strategy was to construct the Confederacy's coastal defenses out of range of the Union Navy's guns and to set up interior defenses along rivers. Battery Warren, with its "L" shaped earthen walls about 20 feet high, stands as a representative example of the network of coastal defenses in and around southern urban centers. The final report on Battery Warren and Gaillard's Artillery Company, written by Robert G. Pasquill, Jr., cultural resource specialist on the Forest, has been published in cooperation with the Berkeley County Historical Society. Copies are available for $6 from the society at Moncks Corner, SC 29461.

Morgan has nearly completed final editing of the "Cultural Resources Overview of the Sumter National Forest." This report includes a broad history and prehistory of the forest and should be available by the spring of 1987. Over 1,400 archeological sites have been recorded on the two forests, and testing at nine sites this year will determine significance and National Register eligibility.

The two forests celebrated their 50th anniversaries during 1986. A 16-page tabloid commemorating the event used many old photographs to illustrate changes that occurred during the

rebuilding process. The forests made dramatic recovery as fire control, reforestation, and restocking of game turned around decades of poor management while in private ownership.

Louisiana

Cultural resource management accomplishments on the Kisatchie National Forest include archeological surveys on 13,532 acres and the discovery of 130 prehistoric sites. The majority of sites were prehistoric hunting camps and lithic workshops associated with the Archaic Period (6000-500 B.C.). The few historic sites discovered were composed of the remains of house sites dating to the middle and late 19th century.

The Fullerton Mill and Town site, an early-20th-century complex associated with the lumber industry, has been nominated and listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Texas

The National Forests in Texas celebrated their 50th anniversary in October. Publicity for the event was published in more than 300 newspapers and broadcast over 250 radio stations and 100 television stations. Nearly a dozen newspapers ran special sections of up to 16 pages telling the history of the Forest Service in Texas.

The heads of a dozen county commissions, along with U.S. Senators and Representatives, the Governor, and other elected officials signed official resolutions praising the work of the Forest Service. The celebration was capped with a chamber of commerce luncheon attended by over 300 civic officials. Employees of the National Forests in Texas had a picnic at a local recreation site that also was attended by retirees and their families.

North Carolina

The Joyce Kilmer Memorial Forest in the Nantahala National Forest near Robbinsville, NC, was rededicated July 30, 1986, the 50th anniversary of the original ceremony. A new memorial plaque was unveiled. The dedication was a cooperative effort of the Forest Service, the Great Smoky Mountains Heritage Festival, Inc., and local groups.

Virginia

The Jefferson National Forest surveyed 12,500 acres in 1986. Of numerous prehistoric and historic sites recorded, four were of special interest with high potential for meeting National Register criteria. Three were rock shelter sites and one was an open air reduction station using quartzite. Research has continued on use of local quartzites and rhyolite in the Late Archaic Era. On the Mt. Rogers National Recreation Area the pattern of Savannah River Period settlement is being reconstructed. Individuals versed in stone tool manufacturing techniques quarried quartzite and replicated the complete sequence of Savannah River projectile point production.

Historic studies have focused on the 19th-century iron industry in general and the histories of the Roaring Run and Catawba Iron Furnaces. The relations of western Virginia iron and the Tredeger Iron Works in Richmond were examined. The New Castle Ranger District has added a reconstructed colliers' pit to the Roaring Run Interpretive complex.

A volunteer program for archeology has been organized. It will provide a core of interested persons to aid in the survey and excavation of sites. It has been a cooperative effort of the Roanoke Valley Historical Museum, the

History Activities in the Field

Western Virginia Science Museum, and the local chapter of the Archeological Society of Virginia. Main activities are a 6-week lecture series workshop and three 2-week field schools. The Historical Museum plans two Forest Service exhibits on archeology.

Eastern Region

The Mondeaux Recreation Area Historic District on the Chequamegon National Forest in Wisconsin has been placed on the National Register of Historic Places. Built in 1936-38 by CCC and WPA crews, it is the heaviest-used recreation area on the forest.

A commemoration ceremony was held last July in a park-like setting next to the dam. Supervisor Jack Wolter and members of his staff directed the program and presented a plaque. Present were Forest Service retirees, former Camp Mondeaux River supervisory personnel and enrollees, National Association of CCC Alumni officers, visiting dignitaries, and local residents. Three FS retirees were among the speakers: Bill Emerson, superintendent of the camp, 1935-37; Luther Burkett, Mondeaux District Ranger, 1934-37; and Bill Wolff, Nicolet National Forest retiree and president of Northwoods Chapter 23, NACCCA. Arthur Moore, engineer at the camp when the dam was built, also participated. The program included a visit to the site of the old camp, now a heavily timbered area.

The Eastern Forest Service Retirees Association is now a strong and active group, notes its retiring president, Robert Prausa of Brown Deer, WI. It was organized three years ago.

The 75th anniversary of the signing of the Weeks Act was celebrated at a special meeting of the New Hampshire Newcomen's Society at the Mt. Washington Hotel. The Forest Service was a co-sponsor along with the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests and the Appalachian Mountain Club.

Former Governor Sherman Adams and Dale Robertson, Associate Chief (now Chief), FS, were speakers. Mike Hathaway, supervisor of the White Mountain National Forest, received a certificate for the Forest's contributions to business, industrial, and institutional history and achievement.

Intermountain Station

The Station, in cooperation with Intermountain Region, has constructed an exhibit that explains the history of the Forest Service badge. The exhibit is on permanent display in the Union Station Museum in Ogden, where it is viewed by over 20,000 people each year.

North Central Station

The Station has published "Insect Suppression in Eastern Region National Forests: 1930-1980," by Richard F. Fowler, Louis F. Wilson, and Donna M. Paananen, as General Technical Report NC-103. It is a history of the use of various insecticides and their effectiveness against a number of insects in the natural timber stands and plantations of the Eastern Region National Forests, plus examples of silvicultural and cultural control practices. It covers the early years, the DDT era, the post-DDT era, and a forecast of the next 50 years. The post-DDT era, after 1964, showed a drastic reduction in the use of chemical insecticides.

The Station celebrated its 20th anniversary last August 12-14.

Pacific Southwest Station

The career of A. Everett Wieslander with the Station, 1926-1956, is covered in a new oral history issued by the Regional Oral History Office of the Bancroft Library, University of California. The 300-page memoir is entitled "California Forester: Mapper of Wildland Vegetation and Soils."

History Activities in the Field

Wieslander, who is now 95, came to Berkeley when the Station opened and directed vegetation type mappings and vegetation-soil surveying projects, work that contributed significantly to the study of California ecology and multiple-use wildland management. He was recently elected a fellow of the Society of American Foresters. He served with the 20th Engineers (Forestry) in France in World War I and then worked on the Lassen National Forest, where he developed the Forest Service's first sustained-yield timber management plan. Wieslander worked with the guayule rubber project in World War II. Bound indexed copies of the oral history are available at cost ($58) to libraries.

Rocky Mountain Station

A brief history of the Forestry Committee of the Great Plains Agriculture Council, 1949-1982, has been compiled by Arthur E. Ferber, Soil Conservation Service, and Ralph A. Read, Forest Service. Read was formerly in charge of the office at Lincoln, NE, for the protection and improvement of trees in the Great Plains. Read says the committee still exists as a successful model of cooperation among the Plains States in bringing trees and forestry to Plains farmers and ranchers.

Those active on the committee for Research have been William G. McGinnies, Raymond Price, M.B. Dickerman, G. Lloyd Hayes, Carl Berntsen, Dave Tackle, Paul Slabaugh, Richard Tinus, Glenn W. Peterson, and Ralph A. Read. For National Forest Administration and State and Private Forestry, members have been Paul H. Roberts, E.H. Juntunen, Clayton B. Pierce, Walley E. Wheeler, Tom Schmeckpeper, Walt Fillmore, Richard Cunningham, and Bill Ripley.

The committee facilitated the coordination of educational programs, research projects, and technical advancements in tree planting in the Great Plains. It held annual meetings at which technical papers were presented on windbreaks and shelterbelts.

The Station has published "The Fraser Experimental Forest, Colorado: Research Program and Published Research, 1937-1985." It is General Technical Report RM-118, has 46 pages, and was compiled by Robert R. Alexander et al. It covers forest biology, hydrology, wildlife, and timber harvesting.

Regional Oral History Office

The Regional Oral History Office at the Bancroft Library, University of California, has compiled three interviews that provide a partial history of forest economics. The interviews were conducted in cooperation with the Forest History Society as a first step toward a book-length study of the history of forest economics as a discipline.

The interviews are with Myron Krueger, H.R. Josephson, and Henry J. Vaux. Krueger was University of California School of Forestry professor whose career began in 1914. He was a teacher of the other two men. Josephson's interview covers forest economics research in the Forest Service from 1945 to 1973. He received the first Ph.D. degree granted in forest economics, in 1939. Vaux was a UC forestry professor for nearly 30 years and was Dean of the School of Forestry. He and a colleague, William Duerr, made a landmark study of the new field of forest economics in 1953.

The volume of three interviews is entitled "History of Forest Economics" and is available to libraries at cost ($46).

Forest History Society

Kerry Krutilla has been awarded the 1986 Frederick K. Weyerhaueser Forest History Fellowship. Sponsored by the

History Activities in the Field

Forest History Society, the $10,000 stipend is granted annually to a Duke University graduate student who is studying some aspect of forest and conservation history. Krutilla, a doctoral candidate at Duke's School of Forestry and Environmental Studies, is writing his dissertation on the history of forest-based trade in Southeast Asia.

Richard A. Baker and Richard White have won the Forest History Society's Hidy and Blegen awards. Baker, director of the U.S. Senate Historical Office, wrote "The Conservation Congress of Anderson and Aspinall, 1963-64" for the Journal of Forest History. White, on the history faculty at the University of Utah, wrote "Environmental History: the Development of a New Historical Field" in Pacific Historical Review.

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